

Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.
IRONTON, MISSOURI.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

The pension-rolls for December demand \$7,900,000.

JONES, who fired at Guitaneau, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for assault with intent to kill.

A NATIONAL convention of cotton-planters and manufacturers is to be held at Atlanta, Ga., commencing December 6.

SENATOR MAHONE intimates that Henry Riddleberger is likely to be chosen as his colleague by the Virginia Legislature.

DECEMBER 9 has been designated as "Mayors' Day" at the Atlanta Exposition. The Mayor or his representative from every city in the Union is expected.

Mrs. GARFIELD has placed the literary estate of her husband in the hands of Col. A. F. Rockwell, charging him with its care, preservation and disposition.

A DISPATCH from Odessa says: A Jew-baiting mob stoned Sarah Bernhardt's carriage as she was driving home from the theater, on the ground that she was of Jewish descent. They also stoned her hotel and stopped the performance at the theater.

A WASHINGTON correspondent gleams from official sources that the United States Government will enter remonstrance against the policy pursued by Chili toward Peru, and intimate in strong terms that this country can not look on quietly and see Peru divested of all its powers as a nation.

A COMMITTEE of English Confederate bondholders state that their programme is, primarily, by steady and persevering appeals, first to the public and then to the United States, to bring about an opinion that the time has come when the restriction imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution should be removed as far as it prohibits the Southern States from effecting a just and equitable settlement of their debts legally contracted. The committee repudiate the idea of embarking in litigation to recover Confederate property in Europe.

THE Osage City (Kansas) Savings Bank suspended on the 28th, owing to complications with the Danford Caldwell and Hunnewell banks, which closed their doors a few days previous. Danford, owner of the latter institutions, and Smith, his cashier, were arrested and taken to Wellington, upon charges of receiving deposits after they knew their banks to be insolvent. Some hours later a party of men from Caldwell took the two bankers by force from the officers with the avowed intention of taking them back to Caldwell and compelling them to disgorge. There was some apprehension that they might be lynched.

ANOTHER attempt to assassinate the Czar is reported. The plot was an extraordinary one. It was decided to cause a balloon to ascend near Gatchina, carrying a quantity of dynamite and explosive fire-balls, together with appliances to cause the balloon to fall within the palace yard, when it would explode and set the palace on fire. In the confusion it was intended to seize the Czar and family. The machinery seized shows that everything was in readiness for the execution of the plot. The Imperial family, in consequence of the attempt, have decided upon removing at once from Gatchina. Many arrests have been made, among them being the Chief of Police of an important provincial city, two daughters of a high State official, and two Jewish merchants, beside a number of students and active members of the Nihilist party.

THE London Times says editorially of the situation in Ireland: "We are unwilling to relinquish the hope of improvement in Ireland, but can not close our eyes to the fact that most recent evidence points in the opposite direction. It is only too plain that after a brief interval of hesitation, a considerable section of people have decided to adhere to the policy of the 'no rent' manifesto. It seems the plan of dealing with recalcitrant tenants of a county by the county has already been adopted in Counties Leitrim and Cavan, where two flying columns, each consisting of 500 soldiers and police, have been detailed for the protection of those engaged in carrying out the law. In many places it is notorious that to pay rent at all is as dangerous as it was some time back to pay more than the Griffith valuation. ... If existing powers of the executive are deemed inadequate others must be granted. One thing only is impossible—that Ireland should be delivered over to a lawless faction openly aiming at the disruption of the union." The article is based on telegrams from correspondents detailing many instances of outrage.

THE evidence introduced by the defense in the Guitaneau case, as foreshadowed by Scoville in his opening address, is designed mainly to prove the prisoner's mental irresponsibility for the murderous act. Dr. Rice, a practicing physician of Minton, Wis., testified that he examined the prisoner in 1876 and came to the conclusion he was insane. His insanity was emotional rather than intellectual. He told his friends that Guitaneau ought to be secluded. Several other witnesses, former acquaintances of Guitaneau, had considered him mentally unsound. Guitaneau read a lengthy statement in which he said: "In attempting to remove the President I only did what the papers said ought to be done. Since July 2 they have been defying the President and denouncing me for doing the very thing they said ought to be done. I want the newspapers and doctors, who actually killed the President, to share with me the odium of his death. I never would have shot him of my own volition, notwithstanding those newspapers, if I had not been commissioned by the Deity to do the deed, but this fact does not relieve the newspapers from the supposed disgrace of the President's removal. If he had been properly treated he would be alive to day. It has been published that I am in fear of death. It is false. I have always been a religious man, and an active worker for God. Some people think I am a murderer, but the Lord does not, for He inspired the act, as in the case of Abraham and a score of other cases in the Bible."

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

THE Illinois State Board of Health has ordered that pupils shall not be admitted to schools anywhere in the State after January 1, unless they have a certificate of vaccination.

A SEVERE gale recently swept over England, Scotland, and Southeast Ireland. Several houses were unroofed, and much damage was done to shipping. Part of the Caledonia Railroad was washed away. Two persons were killed at Glasgow. The storm raged on the west coast of Ireland and in the St. George's Channel.

CAPT. HOWGATE, against whom there are twelve indictments now pending in the Washington Criminal Court—three being for forgery and the others for embezzlement—will apply for a reduction of his bail, which is now \$30,000.

THE Coroner's Jury in the case of Ed. Maxwell, lynched at Durand, Wis., returned the following unique verdict: "Deceased came to his death by falling from the Court-house steps and breaking his neck."

BAIL is refused for the Malley boys, held in connection with the killing of Jennie Cramer, at New Haven, Conn.

A LITTLE son of Mr. Loma, living near Morgan, Texas, while playing with a gun was requested by his little sister, who was sick in bed, to put it up. He playfully replied, "I will shoot you," pointing the gun at her, when it was discharged, the loud taking effect in her face and resulting in death.

THOMAS MCKANE, a Philadelphia Inspector of Election, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and disqualification from holding office, for making false returns of votes cast at the last municipal election.

A BAND of four hundred friendly Gros Ventres have located in the timber on the Yellowstone, about twenty-five miles from Glendive, Montana, whence they bring tanned robes to market. Many of the Indians speak English, and an educated member serves as interpreter for the band.

THE steamer D. T. Lane, descending the Ohio River, collided with the propeller W. F. Gaylard, at Ashland, Ky. The Gaylard was sunk out of sight almost immediately and Mrs. Mead, the cook, was drowned. The rest of the crew escaped with difficulty. A misunderstanding of signal is said to be the cause of the accident.

COL. L. V. B. HOWELL, a mining operator from San Francisco, meeting with no success in New York, killed himself with a revolver.

An investigation into the affairs of the tax office at Philadelphia has revealed wholesale robbery of the State and City Treasuries.

At Milwaukee, Wis., John Schroeder, a carpenter, was instantly killed by falling from a scaffold.

THE Indian Territorial Legislature has voted the right of way for a new railroad. HATTIE LEE, a white child, 3 years old, while playing in front of a fire-place at Vicksburg, Miss., was so badly burned that she died in a few hours.

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Peeks, living at Seldomsen, a mining town in Rock Island County, Ill., was burned to death by the explosion of a lamp. Her grandmother was seriously burned in her efforts to strip the clothing from the little girl, which she succeeded in doing after a brave fight with the flames.

THE wife of ex-Senator Christianity, while suffering from aberration of mind, ran out into the street in Washington the other night in her night dress, and was with difficulty returned to her home. The charges against her in the divorce proceedings are the cause of her trouble.

NEAR Greenwich, Conn., five workmen were killed and three seriously injured by the premature explosion of a blast.

FOUR murderers were hanged on the 25th: Henry Johnston, at Sumter, S. C.; Saul Armon, at Crawfordville, Ga.; Richard James, at Marion Court-house, S. C.; Joe Harris, at Rogersville, Tenn. The latter was the only white man.

THE extensive tannery of Keifer, Stiefel & Co., Allegheny, Pa., burned on the 25th. Loss, \$125,000.

LOUIS RAAB, a farmer living near Perryburg, O., killed his wife and then shot himself.

It is reported that Mr. Jay Gould has secured control of the New York & New England Railroad Company. It is further reported that he has perfected plans for connecting the line directly with New York and with the elevated railroad system.

THE Corpus Christi (Texas) stage was again robbed the other night near Oakville by two masked men. The only passenger had no money, but the mail pouches were cut open and the registered letter packages taken.

THE Roumanian Government has renewed for a year the prohibition of the importation of pork from the United States and several European countries.

THE wife and six-year-old daughter of M. Clewis were murdered at Thomasville, Ga., on Thanksgiving Day, and the house robbed in the absence of Mr. Clewis.

A YOUTH, under pretense of urgent State business, obtained audience on the 26th at the Ministry of the Interior, St. Petersburg, with Gen. Tcherwin, presiding over the commission for mitigating the sentences of exiles. As soon as admitted he fired a revolver at the General, but the ball passed harmlessly between his arm and side. The General secured and disarmed the youth, who said he was merely the instrument of another person. He was subsequently identified as Nicolai Sankowski, recently arrived in St. Petersburg from Gradna, and his accomplice, and probable instigator, was a person named Melnikoff. The latter is also under arrest, and is suspected of being an important member of the Nihilist Committee.

PROF. F. B. HUGH, Chief of the Division of Forestry of the Agricultural Department, has returned from Europe, and at an early day will make a report of his investigations, with a recommendation to Congress for the planting, preservation and maintenance of forests on prairie and desert lands of the United States.

THE resignation of Assistant United States Treasurer Hillhouse has been received at the Treasury Department.

EZEKIEL SMITH and wife, an aged couple residing in Huntington, Vt., died suddenly at the same moment on the 26th. Foul play is surmised.

DR. JOHN H. STEVENS, Stonewall Jackson's principal surgeon, was found dead in his office on the 25th. He was a Virginian, but had lived at Dallas, Tex., since the war.

A COMMITTEE appointed to investigate the suitability of the Arkansas Grant in New Mexico for a colony of colored people, after a thorough examination of nearly every part of the region embraced in the grant, report against advising the colored people to emigrate thither. The land was found to have been unfitted for farming, and generally fitted only to the growth of stock. Had their report been in favor of the emigration of the colored people, it is said that 50,000 of them would have gone into New Mexico before the winter set in. Indeed, it is predicted that if these gentlemen had not made the effort to examine the country the emigration would have taken place regardless of consequences. The Howard University, of Washington, has an interest in this grant, which comes to it by bequest. This institution, as is well known, is one chiefly devoted to the education of the colored people of the country. Two of its officers, Dr. C. A. Harvey and Prof. Thomas Robinson, were members of the exploring party, and Mr. William Richardson, of New York, was the other. These gentlemen were provided with a military escort ordered for them by President Garfield, and several weeks were spent in going over the tract of country embraced in the grant.

ANNIE S. HOWER, on trial at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for poisoning her husband. In order to marry a lover, has been sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment in the Fort Madison Penitentiary, the jury finding a verdict of murder in the second degree.

TWO young men named Walker and a third, name unknown, who recently passed through Aberdeen, Miss., with an emigrant train, en route from Russell County, Ala., to St. Francis County, Ark., were found murdered three miles from Aberdeen, where they had evidently camped for the night. There was a fourth man in the party and he is suspected of having murdered his companions. The deed was committed with an ax, all three having been brained, apparently as they lay sleeping. It was believed the murderer had been captured. The Walkers were sons of J. P. Walker, a well-known citizen of Russell County, Ala.

JAMES P. HOLLAND, under arrest for complicity in the murder of Burgess Jones, a planter, was taken from the jail at Dardanelle, Ark., on the morning of the 28th, and hanged by a mob. This is the third lynching that has occurred in Yell County within a twelvemonth.

CHARLES KUKUK, a stranger, well dressed, shot himself in a Cincinnati park on the 28th. A gold watch and \$30 were found on his person and a note requesting that notice be sent to M. B. Kukuk, Hoboken, N. J., that he was dead.

THE horses attached to a Philadelphia steam fire-engine ran away and crashed into a street-car, killing two young men who were standing on the platform. Several other passengers were slightly injured.

THE disappearance of Thomas M. Lynch, a respected citizen of Raleigh, N. C., caused a search to be made. His mutilated body was found in the road, and under a bridge near by were discovered two negroes dividing their victim's money and property.

THE Dockyard Church at Sheerness, England, burned the other night and nine persons are reported to have perished in the flames.

MRS. MILLER, living four miles north-west of Cedar Falls, Iowa, while in a condition of temporary insanity, killed two of her children and tried to kill a third. She was crazed by the death of her husband, which occurred recently.

SMALL-POX is raging at McCauleyville, Wilkin County, Minn., and surrounding towns have quarantined against the infected district.

LEFROY, who murdered Gold in an English railway carriage, has confessed that crime, and also to having killed Lieut. Ripper, assassinated in Chatham barracks some time ago.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

THE feature in the Guitaneau case on the 29th was the introduction of letters to prove the prisoner's insanity. They were all written by Guitaneau to his father and other members of his family and covered a period of fifteen or twenty years. As the reading of the letters progressed Guitaneau occasionally commented upon them or suggested the proper word when Scoville testified. At noon Guitaneau was questioned by Scoville relative to his early life. He responded promptly and intelligently, apparently enjoying the situation and his freedom to talk. He said he did not believe in any religion until his conversion—"that's the word they use, you know"—which was in '59, when he came under the influence of Beecher and the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE first indictments in the star route cases found by the Grand Jury are one against Star Route Contractor Brett for bribing Government officials and defrauding the Government, and another against Deputy Auditor Liley for accepting a bribe.

THE National Butter, Cheese and Egg Convention held its first meeting at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the 29th, with 600 delegates from twenty-two States present. Large delegations from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee and other points, and nearly a thousand visitors, prominent business men from all directions, were in attendance.

In the recent furious storm on the Australian coast the steamer Boissoneau was wrecked on a reef, the steamer Balethua founded between Melbourne and Sydney, and the schooner Schooley, with all on board, was lost near Jewell Bay.

DR. JOHN BACON, Professor of Chemistry at Harvard College, is dead.

THE Prince Edward Island Bank, the chief financial institution on the little Canadian island of that name, has furnished a rival to Baldwin in its cashier, Becker by name, who lent between \$700,000 and \$1,000,000 to unsatisfactory parties and then fled to avoid arrest when a disclosure became inevitable. The bank has suspended for three months. The Directors and stockholders will be called upon to make good the claims or depositors.

THE Wise County Court-house, at Decatur, Texas, burned on the 27th, with all its records and other contents. Loss on building \$50,000, with no insurance. The fire was incendiary in its origin, and as the question of building a new court-house has been agitated considerably of late, it is believed to have been the work of interested parties.

THE business portion of Koscisko, Miss., has been destroyed by fire. Aggregate losses estimated at \$400,000, partially insured.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

St. Louis tobacco market (Nov. 26): Dark lugs, common to good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; bright smoking, common to good, \$6.00 to \$7.00; dark red leaf, \$7.75 to \$13.00; half-bright wrappers, common to medium, \$10 to \$15.

Col. John W. Reid, of Kansas City, who was killed a few days ago by falling from a car on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was one of the best known and most useful citizens of the State. He was born in Lynchburg, Va., June 14, 1821, and was therefore sixty years old. He received a good English education; removed to Missouri in 1840; studied law and came to the bar in 1844; served with credit as a Captain in the celebrated campaign of Col. Doniphan in the Mexican war; at the close of the war returned to his profession in Jackson County; served two sessions in the Missouri Legislature. He was a very prominent character in the border troubles of the ante-war days, and his name was familiar in connection with the battles and skirmishes in which John Brown became notorious. Col. Reid was elected to Congress in 1869, making a memorable campaign against the eloquent Col. Frank Mitchell. He was expelled from the House of Representatives in December, 1871, on account of his Southern proclivities, having adhered to Gov. Jackson as the only rightful executive of Missouri. Col. Reid lived for many years in Kansas City, where by his sagacity and enterprise he acquired a large fortune. He was twice married and now leaves a wife and children.

John Smith recently escaped from the Penitentiary at Jefferson City by means of a one-eighth inch wire, which he had fastened to a chimney in the top of the Centennial building, where he was at work. Before reaching the ground the wire cut his hands so badly that he was compelled to let go and he fell a distance of over twenty feet, hurting himself considerably; but he managed to get away unnoticed. The other day he appeared at the farm-house of Jacob Kolb, with nothing on but an undershirt, claiming he had been robbed of all his clothing and was nearly frozen. The farmer, however, had seen the guard looking for an escaped convict and surmised the facts at once. He was sent into a room to clothe himself, and on coming out found himself confronted with a shot-gun. He at once surrendered and was taken to town and turned over to the Warden. Smith was sent up in company with another desperate character from Butler County some two years ago under a ten-year sentence for highway robbery. His companion in crime was one of the parties who escaped with De Rohan, the bogus priest.

Wm. Pinkard, porter in Meyer Bros.' drug house, Kansas City, was taking a load of sulphur from the top floor down on the elevator, the other day, and some bolts gave way, letting the cage fall to the cellar. The moment it struck the ground floor the sulphur ignited from the concussion and the flames shot up the elevator way. Pinkard and several barrels were thrown out of the elevator in the cellar, the barrels rolling over him, injuring him fatally. Several men who were busy in the cellar rushed to his assistance and got him out on the street. Henry Dietz, one of the employees, was so badly suffocated by the sulphur fumes that for a time his life was despaired of. He was taken out into the fresh air and finally resuscitated. The elevator pipe burst, flooding the cellar with water and doing more or less damage.

During the Platte County Fair an altercation occurred between Clay Snell and Stephen Newman, in which the latter was fatally stabbed. Snell's family consisted at the time of a father, mother, two brothers and a sister. About five weeks ago, the mother, an old lady, died, apparently of a broken heart. She never recovered from the shock she received at the intelligence of her son's dreadful crime. Recently the murderer's brother died, and now his only brother and his sister are lying at the point of death.

John Bruce, of St. Joseph, some time ago administered a dose of medicine to John Tomlinson, soon after which the patient died. Rumors of poison were rife. Bruce took possession of Tomlinson's horse and buggy, and said he had purchased it. He was arrested for larceny, and sent to the County Jail for a short term. An investigation proved that Tomlinson was not poisoned. Bruce had also another count against him, that of perjury. He was tried on that at Maryville, and was convicted and sent to Jefferson City for six years.

George S. Storrs, engineer at Waggoner & Gates' flouring mill, Independence, met with a horrible death. He was engaged in oiling some wheels and his hair caught in a cog above, which pulled his head into the machinery, crushing it into a perfect jelly and scattering his brains and blood for yards around. His left arm also became entangled and was torn off. He was a highly respected mechanic, and his horrible death is sadly regretted.

George Stillwell, of Booneville, started on a duck hunt, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Jos. Back. While Back was in the act of placing caps on his gun the electric was accidentally discharged, the contents taking effect in Stillwell's left arm and breast, fracturing the bone above the elbow, and some shot penetrated his lungs. The unfortunate man lingered for several hours in unexpressed agony and then expired.

A fatal accident occurred at Kansas City, in the tunnel under the Kansas Pacific track near Kaw River, an unknown man coming to his death by a fall from the track. It is supposed. When discovered, his head was covered with blood, there being several wounds on the left side of the face and one large wound on the forehead.

A terrible accident befell Lewis Clapp, near Barton's steam saw-mill, in Oregon County. While engaged in rearing a stable the timbers fell upon him, breaking his back and otherwise injuring him. His injuries are such that it is doubtful if medical skill can save his life.

Immigrants continue to pour in.

The St. Louis Beef Canning Company was sued by a Chicago house for an infringement of patent in the process of putting up meats. After a lengthy litigation, the U. S. Circuit Court of the Northern District of Illinois decided in favor of the St. Louis parties, on the ground that the process sought to be protected was not a novel one and therefore not patentable.

A report is current, but not fully authenticated, that Chauncey I. Filley will be appointed Government Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad, a nice little berth worth about \$14,000 a year.

The Mercantile Club has been organized at St. Louis.

CONGRESS.

The Forty-Seventh Congress is composed as follows:

SENATE.		HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	
Democrats, 57; Republicans, 37; Independents, 2.		Republicans, 148; Democrats, 136; Green-backers, Independents and Readjusters, 11.	
ALABAMA.	Term, 1887. J. T. Morgan, D.	ALABAMA.	Term, 1887. J. T. Morgan, D.
ARKANSAS.	Term, 1887. J. F. Pugh, D.	ARKANSAS.	Term, 1887. J. F. Pugh, D.
CALIFORNIA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	CALIFORNIA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
CONNECTICUT.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	CONNECTICUT.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
DELAWARE.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	DELAWARE.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
FLORIDA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	FLORIDA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
GEORGIA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	GEORGIA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
ILLINOIS.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	ILLINOIS.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
INDIANA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	INDIANA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
IOWA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	IOWA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
KANSAS.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	KANSAS.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
KENTUCKY.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	KENTUCKY.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
LOUISIANA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	LOUISIANA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
MAINE.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	MAINE.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
MARYLAND.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	MARYLAND.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
MASSACHUSETTS.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	MASSACHUSETTS.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
MICHIGAN.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	MICHIGAN.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
MINNESOTA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	MINNESOTA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
MISSISSIPPI.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	MISSISSIPPI.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
MISSOURI.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	MISSOURI.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
NEBRASKA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	NEBRASKA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
NEVADA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	NEVADA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
NEW JERSEY.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	NEW JERSEY.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
NEW YORK.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	NEW YORK.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
PENNSYLVANIA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	PENNSYLVANIA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
RHODE ISLAND.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	RHODE ISLAND.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
TENNESSEE.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	TENNESSEE.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
TEXAS.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	TEXAS.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
VIRGINIA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	VIRGINIA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
WEST VIRGINIA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	WEST VIRGINIA.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
WISCONSIN.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	WISCONSIN.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.
WYOMING.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.	WYOMING.	Term, 1887. J. F. Miller, R.

THE UNITED STATES MINT.

WASHINGTON, November 27. The annual report of the Director of the United States Mint for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, contains, in addition to the customary detailed statements of the operations of the mints and assay offices, much valuable information in regard to the production of precious metals in the United States and in the world, their use in the coinage of this and foreign countries, consumption in arts and manufactures, specie circulation, and an examination of the course of prices, comparing paper and metallic circulation for a series of fifty-six years with the percent of yearly price in the mean prices of staple articles, indicating the annual variations in the purchasing power of money. Gold and silver received and operated upon by all the mints and assay offices, exceeding by more than \$50,000,000 the receipts of any previous year, amounted to \$226,225,022, of which \$193,371,101 was gold, and \$32,853,921 silver. The latter, however, were due to the continued influx of gold from abroad, over \$95,000,000 deposited being from that source alone. The coinage facilities of the mints will be extended to their fullest extent in converting this bullion into coin. The gold coinage amounted to \$78,733,864, of which \$15,345,529 was in double eagles, and the remainder in coins of lesser denominations. The coinage of silver was confined to the minimum value of silver bullion required to be coined by the law authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar, \$27,672,000, which were struck; of subsidiary coins only \$12,011 were coined, and of base metal or minor coins \$405,109. The total coinage of silver dollars since the passage of the act authorizing the coinage, up to November 1, was \$109,672,705, of which \$34,696,327 are in circulation, and \$74,976,378 held by the Treasury for the payment of outstanding silver certificates, leaving \$7,976,378 in the vaults of the Treasury in ordinary payments.

The usual examinations and settlements were made at the close of the year. The report recommends the probable restoration of silver to its former place in the monetary circulation, "in view of the failure of the International Monetary Conference to agree upon any practical measure, and while awaiting the future action it is a question for our serious and early consideration, whether it is not desirable to suspend further coinage of silver until by international agreement, maintaining the unlimited coinage of silver and gold at common fixed rates shall have been authorized by the principal commercial nations of Europe and America. Should the \$250,000,000 silver dollar be issued in Europe be demoted, the United States could not, single handed among commercial nations, with no European co-operation or alliance, sustain the value of silver from an inevitable fall. With that danger menacing us, we cannot, without serious embarrassment, continue such coinage unless other commercial nations will agree upon the general use of silver as well as gold.

"The ratio of 15 1/2 to one already approved, and in use among the nations comprising the Latin Union, would doubtless be chosen. This would cause, if the coinage of silver, as well as gold, at all the mints of the world were made free, as bimetalism implies, the voluntary sale of silver bullion to the United States, and the future coinage of the standard dollars and their recurrence. In such case the further coinage of the silver dollars of the present weight, unless altered for circulation, is a useless expenditure. Directly to the end estimates the world's production of gold for the calendar year 1880 at \$107,000,000, and of silver \$87,800,000. The consumption of the world in the value of silver coins and the silver is estimated for the same period at \$75,000,000 gold and \$35,000,000 silver. The estimated circulation of the principal countries of the world is placed at \$3,221,000,000; full legal tender silver, \$400,000,000; total specie, \$5,760,000,000; paper, \$3,644,000,000, making the total circulation, including the amount held in the Government's treasuries, banks, and in active circulation, \$9,405,000,000. Upon the subject of the course of prices, and indicating the annual variations in the value of the dollar in the United States, the Director has prepared tables showing the average annual prices in both gold and currency of the leading staple articles in the New York market for fifty-six years, with the mean price of each, and also the relation which the average annual price of each article bears to the mean price of the base term of years. The mean percentage for each year of all articles named furnishes a basis for measuring the purchasing power of money, and the annual variation compared with the per capita circulation and estimated wealth for each year.

It was proposed to abolish the charity known as Watts' Poor Traveler's House, at Rochester, England, made famous by Dickens in his "Seven Poor Travelers," one of the most popular of his Christmas stories. Recently the trustees appointed an inspector to investigate the character of the applicants for and recipients of the charity, and his report has just been presented to the trustees. The meeting was a private one, but it may be stated that the inspector reported that during the ninety-two evenings covered by the investigation 1,258 men applied for admission, and 505 were actually admitted, of whom the great majority were wayfarers, mechanics, answering to the description of the founder of the bequest—viz: "Poor travelers." The general feeling of the trustees appears to be in favor of the retention of the charity, the chairman expressing his conviction that the Poor Traveler's House was answering the purpose of its founder.

—Daughter (home from school)—Now, papa, are you satisfied? Just look at my testimonial—"Political economy, satisfactory; fine arts and music, very good; logic, excellent." Father—Very much so, my dear—especially as regards your future. If your husband should understand anything of house-keeping, cooking, mending and the use of a sewing-machine, perhaps your married life will indeed be happy.